

IN HONOR OF SPECIAL AGENTS
GIL AMOROSO AND EMIR BENITEZ

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Special Agent Gil Amoroso and Special Agent Emir Benitez.

Agent Amoroso provided a great service for Richmond, Virginia, during his time with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Agent Benitez served America's communities, as well, through the DEA, sacrificing his life on duty.

These two individuals greatly sacrificed to help fight America's war on drugs.

The DEA is an essential law-enforcement agency, contributing to the safety and well-being of our schools, our playgrounds, and the streets in our communities.

Each of us can recall an individual, either an acquaintance or a public figure, whose life has been ravaged by drugs.

In America, drugs have become a very destructive force affecting our children.

Now, each of us who is a parent knows the importance of sitting down with our children and warning them about the danger of drugs.

But men and women, like Amoroso and Benitez, who serve in the DEA, help our nation to curb the drug problem at its source. They work to keep illegal substances out of our country and investigate the culprits who are making illegal drugs available to our children, our communities, and even our workplaces.

In addition to their personal efforts to curb drug offenses, Amoroso and Benitez have left a legacy. They both have family members who fight the war on drugs today in Richmond.

Drug enforcement efforts have heightened in importance in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks in Washington and New York.

As confirmed by DEA Administrator Hutchinson, there is a lot of evidence to suggest that the ruling Taliban regime in Afghanistan receives financial benefit from the drug trade. This fuels the terrorist attacks on the civilized world. DEA efforts to target international drug trafficking are critical to America's war against terrorism.

The fight against drugs is essential to the security of our homes and of our country.

Thank you for your service.

Thank you, Mrs. Amoroso and Mrs. LaRosa, for your ongoing efforts on behalf of our country.

May God continue to bless America.

REMARKS ON H.R. 3067

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation (H.R. 3067) that directs the Secretary of Transportation to develop regulations giving priority in government and private contractor hiring for aviation-related security positions to qualified workers who were laid-off as a result of the September 11 attacks.

The terrorist attacks have had a devastating impact on the men and women who work in aviation and aviation-related industries.

I participated in a video teleconference earlier this week with union leaders in my district, which includes Los Angeles International Airport, the nation's third-largest airport.

Representatives from the Flight Attendants Association, the International Association of Machinists, the National Air Traffic Controllers Association, SEIU, National Treasury Employees Union and the Transportation Workers Union testified about how the attacks have affected their members. Some, like SEIU, NTEU and the Flight Attendants, lost members in the attacks.

All have seen tremendous job losses. 6,000 flight attendants. 140,000 in the transportation sector as a whole. 110,000 in the hospitality sector. We can not let this continue. We must help these men and women. My bill does that.

It has been nearly three weeks—three weeks!—since this body acted to provide airlines with a \$15 billion bail-out package. I struggled with that vote. The airlines are at the core of the aviation-economy; we could not let them go bankrupt. At the same time, I and other members of this body were deeply concerned that the bill did not do enough for those workers.

The time to help them is now. One way to do that is by giving those who lost jobs preference when new jobs are created. My bill directs the Secretary of Transportation to ensure that the first priority in hiring aviation security personnel is given to the men and women who were working in aviation and at airports before September 11 and were laid off as a result of the attacks.

I urge Members to help these men and women and support this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 11, 2001, I was unavoidably detained in my district. As a result, I missed five votes on the House floor.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 381, to pass the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

In addition, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 380, the Istook amendment to increase the bill's funding for abstinence education by cutting funding for the Centers for Disease Control; rollcall vote 379, the Istook amendment to delay the enforcement of Executive Order 13166; rollcall vote 378, the Stearns amendment to shift funding from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to the Centers for Disease Control; and rollcall vote 377, the Schaffer amendment to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Act by cutting other education programs.

A BILL TO EXTEND THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THE SAME AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AS THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give the mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard as the Governors of all 50 states. This bill is another important step necessary to complete the transfer of full self-government powers to the District of Columbia that Congress itself began with the passage of the Home Rule Act of 1973. District authority over its own National Guard apparently was not raised during the Home Rule Act process. However, it was unthinkable then that there would be war in the homeland, much less terrorist threats to the nation's capital.

While the National Guards in the 50 states operate under dual jurisdictions, federal and local, the D.C. National Guard (DCNG) has no local jurisdiction, no matter the local emergency. The President of the United States as the Commander-in-Chief alone has the authority to call upon the National Guard for any purpose, local or national here. Each governor, however, as the head of state, has the authority to mobilize her National Guard to protect the local jurisdiction, just as local militia have always done historically. Most often, this has meant calling upon the National Guard to restore order in the wake of civil disturbances and natural disasters. For such local emergencies, it makes sense that the governor would have exclusive control over the mobilization and deployment of the state militia, and it makes the same sense for the mayor of the District of Columbia with a population the size of that of small states, to have the same authority.

The mayor of the District of Columbia, acting as head of state, should have the authority to call upon the DCNG in instances that do not rise to a level of federal importance or involvement. Currently, needless formalism requiring action by the President of the United States could endanger the life and health of D.C. residents and many more who work here in the event of an emergency. Today, the mayor must request the needed assistance from the President, who serves as the Commander-in-Chief for a local National Guard. In an emergency unique to the District, the mayor, who knows the city better than any federal official, can deploy his own National Guard only by relying on the President, who is necessarily preoccupied with national matters, including perhaps war or homeland attack.

Following the September 11th terrorist attacks, the House has recognized that the District of Columbia must be an integral part of the planning, implementation, and execution, of national plans to protect city residents, federal employees, and visitors by including the District of Columbia as a separate and full partner and first responder in federal domestic preparedness legislation. Allowing the mayor control over the DCNG at a minimum demonstrates the respect for local governance and

home rule that every jurisdiction that recruits members of the military to its National Guard deserves. If the mayor has local control over his own Guard, the Executive would give up nothing of his necessary control because the President would retain his right to nationalize the DCNG at will, as he can for the states.

The confusion that accompanied the September 11th attack plainly showed the danger inherent in allowing bureaucratic steps to stand in the way of responding to emergencies in the nation's capital. September 11th has made local control of the DCNG an imperative. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2883) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes:

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, HR 2883, the Intelligence Authorization Act, is brought before us today under a process which denies members of Congress our constitutional right as elected officials to be informed on crucial aspects of the programs we are asked to authorize. Information about this bill is limited to dollars amounts and personnel ceilings for the individual intelligence programs and even that information is restricted to viewing in a classified annex available to members during regular business hours for "security reasons."

Given the many questions the American people have about the performance of the intelligence agencies prior to September 11, and the many concerns as to whether the intelligence agencies can effectively respond to the challenges of international terrorism, I believe that the American people would be well served by a full debate on the ways the intelligence community plans to respond to these challenges. I also believe the American people would be well-served if members of Congress could debate the prudence of activities authorized under this bill, such as using taxpayer monies for drug interdiction, is an efficient use of intelligence resources or if those resources could be better used to counter other, more significant threats. Perhaps the money targeted for drug interdiction and whether it should be directed to anti-terrorism efforts. However, Mr. Speaker, such a debate cannot occur when members are denied crucial facts regarding the programs authorized in this bill or, at a minimum, are not free to debate in an open forum. Therefore, Congress is denied a crucial opportunity to consider how we might improve America's intelligence programs.

We are told that information about this bill must be limited to a select few for "security reasons." However, there are other ways to handle legitimate security concerns than by limiting the information to those members who

happen to sit on the Intelligence Committee. If any member were to reveal information that may compromise the security of the United States, I certainly would support efforts to punish that member for violating his office and the trust of his country. I believe that if Congress and the Executive Branch exercised sufficient political will to make it known that any member who dared reveal damaging information would suffer full punishment of the law, there would not be a serious risk of a member leaking classified information.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it is inexcusable for members to be denied crucial facts regarding the intelligence program authorized by this bill, especially at a time when the nation's attention is focused on security issues. Therefore, I hope my colleagues will reject HR 2883 and all other intelligence authorization or funding bills until every member of Congress is allowed to fully perform their constitutional role of overseeing these agencies and participating in the debate on this vital aspect of America's national security policy.

COLORADO'S NOBEL LAUREATES

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the tremendous accomplishments of two of my constituents, Dr. Carl Wieman and Dr. Eric Cornell. It was announced this week that Dr. Wieman and Dr. Cornell have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for their work in creating a new state of matter. Dr. Wolfgang Ketterle, a professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was also awarded the prize.

The goal of the scientists was to create Bose-Einstein condensation, an extreme state of matter predicted by Indian physicist Satyendra Nath Bose and later expounded upon by Albert Einstein.

Beginning with atoms of rubidium gas at room temperature, the Colorado team—led by Eric Cornell and Carl Wieman, and including CU-Boulder undergraduate and graduate students and postdoctoral researchers—cooled the atoms to less than 170 billionths of a degree above absolute zero. This low temperature caused the individual atoms to behave as one "superatom."

To cause matter to behave in this controlled way has long been a challenge for researchers. Physicists were initially skeptical about the approach taken by Wieman and Cornell to create the condensate, but they soon came around when they recognized the advances the scientists were making.

As the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences noted upon awarding the prize, this year's Nobel Laureates have caused atoms to "sing in unison." The creation of Bose-Einstein condensate is a ground-breaking accomplishment that will significantly affect the scientific community, its work, and its direction for years to come. I am proud that the work of Dr. Wieman and Dr. Cornell is a result of federally funded research at the University of Colorado, JILA, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. I am proud that the institutions in the 2nd Congressional District are capable of

attracting and producing such talent. Finally, I am proud that these two men call Colorado their home.

Again, I congratulate Dr. Wieman and Dr. Cornell for their extraordinary work and for the great honor that has been bestowed upon them.

HALLOWEEN FOR HEROES

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to recognize three young, ambitious constituents who have launched an extraordinary fundraising initiative called, "Halloween for Heroes." Zack Beauchamp, Woody Wiegmann, and Conor Murphy of Rockville, Maryland co-founded this honorable enterprise to assist the victims of the horrific September 11th terrorist attacks.

On Halloween night, these three dedicated young men will go through their neighborhood to collect relief donations instead of candy. The proceeds will be designated for a charity to create a scholarship fund for the children impacted by the attack on our nation. Of course, adults are also encouraged to participate in this effort.

I am so proud of these boys who have committed their time and hard work to raise funds for the benefit of children who have suffered during this time of national tragedy. Their efforts are an exemplary way for children across the region and across the country to get involved in relief efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my warmest thanks and congratulations to Zack, Woody, and Conor for their dedication and caring spirit. This year will truly be a Halloween for Heroes.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3061, the Labor-HHS—Education Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2002. This bill provides critical funding for our nation's students, teachers, doctors, patients, and numerous important programs within the Department of Labor.

Before I go any further, I would like to take a moment to thank Chairman REGULA, Ranking Member OBEY, and the Majority and Minority Committee Staffs for their hard work on this excellent, bipartisan legislation. They all